Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1801. [No. 209.

Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY, *at* 10 *o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,*

Jamaica Rum in hhds.
Antigua do. do.
Brandy in barrels,
70 doz. Claret,
Sugar in hhds. and bls.
Raisins in boxes,
White and brown Soap,
Candles in boxes.

Likewise,

A variety of DRY GOODS,
Consisting of
Ticklenburgs, Irish Linens, jaconet, tambour'd and book muslins, silk hose, Barcelona handkerchiefs, cotton cambricks, chintzes, calicoes, tapes, bobbins, ivory combs, shoes, &c.

Also,

A few dozen very elegant silk and cotton FRINGED SHAWLS.

HENRY and THOS. MOORE,
Aug. 8. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

FRIDAY, *at* 10 *o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,*

3d and 4th proof Jamaica Rum in hhds and bls.
Continental Rum in bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Soap in boxes,
Segars in boxes,
A quantity of Nails in casks,
A few crates of Queens Ware,
2 sets China, Furniture, &c.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,
Amongst which are
Irish and Dowlass Linens,
Cloths and Carpetings,
Ginghams and Dimities,
Calicoes, striped Nankeens,
A variety of purple and other Shawls,
White Jeans,
Muslin Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Tambour'd, book and lappet Muslins,
Millinetts, red Hums, Fans,
Curb and snaffle Bridles,
And a variety of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
August 3. Vendue Master.

☞ I WANT TO PURCHASE
50 hhds. of Tobacco,
on the inspection of Alexandria, Colchester, Dumfries or George-Town.

WM. HODGSON.
July 20. d

TO LET,
The WAREHOUSE
occupied by John G. Ladd, with the whole of the wharf, known by the name of Gilpin's wharf. For terms apply to
4th Mo. 13. A. and E. JANNEY

Ten Dollars Reward.

Negro DANIEL this morning eloped from me. He is a lusty fellow, about 26 years of age, pretty much pitted with the small pox. He had on, and took away with him, a nankeen coat and pantaloons, striped jacket, oznaburgs shirt and felt hat. I purchased this man from the estate of the late Earl of Tankerville, and suppose, he will endeavor to conceal himself in the Federal City, Alexandria, or the vicinity. Any person who will apprehend the said slave, and secure him in jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, exclusive of what the law allows, and all reasonable expences if brought home. All masters of vessels and others are forwarned, at their peril, not to harbor or take him away.

Given at Brenton, under my hand, the 23d day of July, 1801.

HENRY D. HOOE.
July 27. d8t

Cotton, Coffee & Rice
FOR SALE,

on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Apply at Messrs. M'Clean and Cook's, or to the subscriber at Mr. Heiskell's tavern.

DANIEL C. PUPPO.
August 10. d

For Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond,

The SLOOP
BETSEY,
(of Baltimore)
50 tons burthen and in good order. For freight or passage apply to Mr. Jacob Hoffman, or the master on board, at Col. Ramsey's wharf. The above sloop will sail on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

August 7. d3t‡

Loading at Norfolk,
FOR LONDON,

The SHIP
STEPHEN,
Capt. Thos. Wardell,
will take Tobacco on Freight, with liberty of consignment. For terms apply to
WM. HODGSON.
August 1. d14t

For Liverpool,

The British BRIG,
HENDERSON,
Capt. *Humphrey Archer;*
About 300 hhds. burthen, will begin to load in the course of ten days.

For Freight apply to
Wm. HODGSON.

N. B. Shipping Tobacco in an English vessel saves the countervailing duty of one shilling and sixpence sterling per 100 lb. as well as a further duty of two shillings and sixpence sterling per 100 lb. if it is consumed in England, and which are payable on tobacco imported into England in an American vessel.

July 2.

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt. Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of
DRY GOODS,
Amongst which are,
Printed calicoes and chintzes,
Muslins of various kinds,
Plain and figured cambric,
Muslinetts and dimities,
Irish linens and table linens,
Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,
Blanketing, serges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily, the above goods will be sold unusually low, for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

Aug. 7. d

French Bur Stones.

THE SUBCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A quantity of French Bur Stones, of a very superior size and quality, which they offer for sale, at their store, No. 93, Bowly's wharf.

J. Ogleby & D. Winchester.
Baltimore, March 26. d

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from his master, Robert Allison, late of this town, a Negro man named DARBY, about 36 years of age, and 5 feet 6 inches high: he took flight about the 20th of April last, and then had on, a short blue jacket and breeches, and a pair of boots; chews tobacco and spits a good deal; plays a pretty good kick-up-dance fiddle, and sometimes gets drunk: he is a thick set fellow, has a big mouth and large teeth, and, with the semblance of much simplicity, is very cunning: he came from near Port-Royal where it is conjectured he may be now lurking. THIRTY DOLLARS reward will be given for him if taken in, or within 20 miles of this town, and secured in jail, and the above reward at any greater distance; and all expences paid by ROBERT MEASE.

July 10. eo

A great revolution in the government of St. Domingo has been effected, subject to the ratification of the French Republic. In our last we stated this event. We have now the pleasure of presenting to our readers the following interesting details.

In our next we shall publish the new Constitution, whose length has prevented its translation for this day's paper.

Nat. Int.

TRANSLATED
FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,
From the Bulletin Officiel de Saint Domingue.

PROMULGATION OF THE COLONIAL CONSTITUTION.

Cape-Francois, July 8.

THE government announced some days since, in a hand-bill distributed through the town, that the central assembly had fixed on the 7th of this month as the day on which the Colonial Constitution should be promulgated; and to render this ceremony as splendid as it is impressive, the General himself had settled the details. In consequence of his orders the *generale* was beat yesterday, at 3 o'clock in the morning, through all the sections of the town, and bands of music, intermixed with drums, alternately mingled their melodious sounds with those instruments that war has adopted to proclaim its terrors. At 5 o'clock, the troops of the line and of the national guard met at the *Place d'Armes*, where they appeared in good order and made a handsome display.

All the civil and military authorities, in their appropriate dresses, attended at the government house; on leaving it, they observed the arrangements prescribed in the hand-bill, and marched in the following order to the *Place d'Armes.*

The commission of Commerce,
The administration of the Marine,
The Municipality.
The tribunal of Commerce,
The tribunal of Peace,
The civil Tribunal,
The central Assembly.

The general in chief, accompanied by two generals, and all the military officers who were attached to no particular corps, but were out of service.

Arrived at the *Place d'Armes*, the civil and military authorities formed a circle round a tribune, which had been raised, in order to give dignity to the scene, and that the promulgation of the constitution should be solemnly and distinctly made.

The concourse was immense. The most profound silence reigned, and each one awaited with impatience, the reading of a work, which was to fix the destinies of St. Domingo.

At this moment Citizen Borgelle, President of the central Assembly, appeared in the tribune and prefaced the annunciation of the Constitution by an elegant discourse.

We are afraid of impairing the interest it excited by an abridgment, and therefore present it as it was delivered.

French Colonists, and brave soldiers!

"It is long since St. Domingo aspired to the inappreciable happiness of having a local constitution.

"The factions which have succeeded each other in the government of France in propagating their anarchical principles in this distant Island, had silenced the just complaints of its unfortunate inhabitants, had degraded them from the dignity of freemen, had robbed them even of those precious emotions, inspired by sentiments which elevate and ennoble the soul and had forced them to receive laws which they had neither made, or consented to.

"The French colonies, said the constitution of the year 3, (art. 6.) are internal parts of the republic and are subject to the same constitutional laws.

"Thus by the most terrible fatality the destinies of St. Domingo have been associated with those of France. It is thus that that spirit of party, which has desolated France, has extended its ramnufications, across the immensity of the Ocean, and has made St. Domingo bow under the enormous weight of its corrupt influence. At length, Buonaparte flew from the confines of Egypt to the heart of France; in a moment faction vanished and social order succeeded to the convulsions of anarchy.

"The republic tasted the sweets of peace within, and prepared itself to reap its fruits without.

"A new constitution is formed; free from that complexity of powers, which, interfering with each other, are calculated to produce popular cabals, diversities of opinions, and public calamities.

"But this new Constitution, has it been made for you, insulated inhabitants of a region so remote and so different from the parent nation? Have your Representatives, like those of the other French departments, concurring and participating powers? No. The wisdom and accompanying virtues which have presided at the formation of this constitutional act, have consecrated your rights, and secured your interests.

"From this moment justice has declared for you, the powerful and generous nation, whose taste and character you participate, and of which you form a part, has broken the shameful chains which the spirit of party and of anarchy had forged for you.

"It has acknowledged the rights which you inherit from nature. Henceforth, you will not be exposed to those terrible commotions, those violent convulsions, those political storms which arise from the execution of laws, made without your approbation, made far from you, and which consequently cannot accord with your manners, your customs, nor with the climate you inhabit.

"Thanks be rendered to the new French Constitution! French Colonists, you have been awakened by the 91st article; the want of laws has at last been felt, and you have expressed your wishes to the general, who governs this colony, to the general who so often has snatched you from the edge of a precipice, and who has so successfully defended you from the attempts of French enemies, and from the influence of every faction. Ah, you could not be deaf to the man, who has devoted his life in binding up the wounds of this suffering colony, and in pouring on them a healing and consoling balm.

"TOUSSANT LOUVERTURE, this extraordinary man, whose noble actions command your admiration and your gratitude, has risen like a Phœnix from the midst of ashes, and has wholly devoted himself to the defence of your country, of your persons and property.

"In the midst of the convulsive throes of anarchy he has had the generosity and the courage to assume the government of an abandoned colony, without any defence but that given by nature, and destitute of every means to protect agriculture and commerce.

"You know he has every where upheld the French character by causing the French flag to be respected.

"He has filled your ports with provisions, he has enlivened your agriculture, he has rebuilt your cities, and disciplined your troops.

"He has done still more—he has conquered inveterate prejudices, he has strengthened the bonds of the tenderest fraternity, those bonds which the old colonial system had so cruelly broken, and which anarchy, in order to maintain its odious empire, so inhumanly sported with. The proclamation of the general in chief, who has convoked your representatives, proves to you his desire for your happiness; it announces to you that the period of convulsion is passed. It demonstrates to you the necessity of forming proper laws, and adopting this constant maxim that laws are conventions established by men, who ought to consult themselves

thereto, to regulate the order of ſociety; it diſcovers to you, that it is with laws as with the productions of the earth, that each country has its peculiar manners and its ſtatutes, as it has its peculiar productions.

"According to theſe principles, an aſſembly of the inhabitants have received from you the important talk of laying the conſtitutional foundation of an interior ſyſtem for this colony, and faithful to the mother country, the General, who has authoriſed this aſſembly, has proclaimed that this ſyſtem ſhall be ſubmitted to the ſanction of the French Government.

"Conſidering the diſtance of France, and the wars in which he is now engaged, your repreſentaties ſhould not interpret unfavorably her long ſilence; but alarmed by your want of laws in this perilous moment, they ſhould diſſipate every inquietude, and re-aſſure every mind.—Acknowledging that the ſafety of the whole is the ſupreme law, they have believed it their duty to invite the general who watches over the deſtinies of St. Domingo, to carry into effect the baſis of legiſlation which they have laid. It is now that this ſyſtem is offered to you; your preſent and future happineſs has inceſſantly occupied the attention of your deputies; they have made every effort to render it durable. May they not be diſappointed!

"French coloniſts and brave ſoldiers! never forget, but impreſs it deeply on your minds, that it is time and experience alone which can conſolidate human inſtitutions. Rally around this family compact which is preſented to you; your deputies depoſit it in your boſoms as the palladium of your civil and political liberty, as the pledge of their affection for you, and of their devotion to the republic.

"Long live the republic, which reforms and which protects its colonies!"

Citizen Bergella then read another diſcourſe in the form of an introduction to the conſtitution. Although this preliminary diſcourſe appears to us inſeparable from the conſtitution, of which it is only the developement, we think it proper to inſert it for the ſatisfaction of our diſtant ſubſcribers.

"The colony of St. Domingo exiſted many years without any poſitive laws.—For a long time governed by ambitious men, its annihilation would have been inevitable, had not the juſt and equitable mind of the general in chief Touſſant Louverture, by combinations the moſt juſt, and plans the beſt formed, and actions the moſt energetic, delivered it, nearly at the ſame time, from its interior and exterior enemies, and ſucceſsfully extinguiſhed every ſpark of diſcord; reſcued it from the boſom of anarchy, made abundance ſucceed to miſery, and the love of labor and of peace to civil war and idleneſs, ſecurity to terror, and, in a word, inſured its entire ſubmiſſion to the French empire. The revolution had violently overthrown all which conſtituted the ſyſtem by which the iſland of St. Domingo had been anciently adminiſtered.

"The different legiſlative aſſemblies of France, in its room, had ſubſtituted new laws at different epochs; but as ſoon as reported, their incoherency and inſufficiency were acknowledged even by thoſe who had formed them—and the manner in which they were executed by factious and diſorderly men, who interpreted them as beſt ſuited their intereſts, contributed rather to produce than to prevent diſorder.——The natural conſequences of this order of things has been, to make thoſe laws which ought to have been received only with ſentiments of reſpect, regarded as objects either of alarm or contempt. The wiſe men who had co-operated in the formation of the conſtitution of the year 8, have without doubt felt the neceſſity of forming a new ſyſtem for the diſtant colonies, and in its formation, of conſulting the manners, the cuſtoms, and the wants of the Frenchmen who inhabit them, and the circumſtances in which at preſent they are found. Can it be an eaſy matter to weigh all theſe conſiderations, when their information is ſo frequently inaccurate or unfaithful? At ſuch a diſtance can they diſcover the changes of public opinion; can they know the ſufferings of the people, and if known could they apply thoſe remedies which are moſt efficacious and neceſſary, eſpecially in time of war?

"Even if paſt experience had not made it an imperious duty, the 91ſt article of the French conſtitution would authoriſe the inhabitants of St. Domingo to indicate to the French government, the laws by which they would wiſh to be governed—and what more propitious moment could we ſeize for laying the foundations of this important work, than the preſent, when the ancient edifice is cleared of its ruins—when its intricacies are unfolded—when prejudices are ſubdued, and when the paſſions are calmed.

"Circumſtances ſo favourable for fixing the deſtiny of a nation, can occur but ſeldom in the lapſe of many ages; if we neglect this opportunity, another may never be found.

"To the fundamental cauſes, which render a local conſtitution neceſſary for St. Domingo, beſides the intereſts of the inhabitants, (which are intimately connected with thoſe of the mother country) are added other motives equally powerful.

"The juſt claim of the departments of the colonies to enjoy the advantages of the tribunals of juſtice.

"The neceſſity of introducing new planters, in order to extend and improve agriculture, of reviving commerce and re-eſtabliſhing manufactures.

"The utility of cementing the union of the ci-devant Spaniſh inhabitants with the antient French inhabitants.

"The impoſſibility of the mother country's ſuccouring or providing for this immenſe colony during the war with the maritime powers.

"The neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a ſimple and uniform ſyſtem for the adminiſtration of the finances of the colony, and for correcting exiſting abuſes.

"The obligation of ſatisfying abſent proprietors as to the ſafety of their property.

"In a word, the importance of maintaining and conſolidating internal peace, of augmenting that proſperity, which this colony begins to enjoy after the ſtorms by which it has been torn and diſtracted; of teaching to each individual his rights and his duties, and of extinguiſhing all diſtruſts and ſuſpicions by preſenting a code of laws which will inſpire confidence, and harmoniſe contending intereſts.

"Such have been the motives which have determined the general in chief to convoke a legiſlative aſſembly, charged with propoſing to the French government, a conſtitution the beſt calculated for the colony of St. Domingo. This work will add another benefit to thoſe we have already received from him.

"The few members, of whom this aſſembly is compoſed, have declared that while they wiſhed to free their diſcuſſions from all tumults and paſſion, they deſired to be acquainted with the ideas and opinions of all intelligent men, ſo that this important work might be the reſult of the united labours of the whole colony.

"If the central aſſembly has not completely fulfilled the expectations of its conſtitution, if it has not attained the end deſigned by the general in chief, it has at leaſt done all that circumſtances allowed; at the ſame time that it has propoſed all the changes which are deſirable. It will require much time for the colony to arrive at its greateſt proſperity, that can only be reached by a gradual progreſs. Wealth to be durable, can increaſe but ſlowly; in this reſpect we muſt imitate nature, who never acts with precipitation, but who gradually, though ſurely, matures its beneficent productions.

"The aſſembly will rejoice if its firſt attempt ſhall, in any degree, ameliorate the ſtate of its fellow citizens, and if it ſhall have gained their eſteem and indulgence, as well as the approbation of France, although it may not have attained any great perfection.

"Every article of the conſtitution was diſcuſſed and determined without paſſion, without prejudice, without partiality; and that mode of government has been adopted, which they thought was beſt calculated to preſerve our tranquility, and to raiſe us to our ancient ſplendor. In the two ſucceeding years the central Aſſemblies will make thoſe alterations which time and experience ſhall ſhew to be neceſſary.

"The central aſſembly has not the vanity to believe that it has propoſed the beſt poſſible conſtitution; but it can aſſure its fellow-citizens, that the moſt ardent deſires have been felt and the greateſt exertions made to enſure the preſent tranquility of the colony, to confirm and increaſe its proſperity, and to prove their attachment to the French government.

After this diſcourſe was finiſhed, citizen Bergella anounced the reading of the conſtitution. On this the moſt profound ſilence reigned through all ranks. Each individual liſtened to the promulgation with that intereſt which an act that was to determine their priviledges and duties, naturally inſpired.

[*To be continued.*]

SALEM, Auguſt 4.

FROM RUSSIA.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Friendſhip, capt. Story, from St. Peterſburgh. Capt. Story confirms the accounts of the pacific diſpoſition of the new Emperor, and of the conſequent releaſe of the Engliſh ſailors, and reſtoration of their ſhips. Nothing however, had then been ſettled between England and Ruſſia. It was ſaid that the latter would ſtill adhere to the principles of the armed neutrality; that a powerful party in the Emperor's councils evinced a hoſtile diſpoſition towards the Engliſh; and that the attack on their allies the Danes was a matter which they could not eaſily digeſt. In the mean time the Ruſſians were fortifying the port of Cronſtadt in the moſt effectual manner. The account of the progreſs of the Britiſh fleet in the Baltic, and their being off Riga, occaſioned conſiderable ſenſation at St. Peterſburgh, and the men of war were in conſequence withdrawn into the inner harbor; but the return of the Britiſh fleet reſtored things to their natural ſtate.

The executioners of the Emperor Paul, capt. Story informs us, are well known to the public, and were pointed out to him as the benefactors of the empire. The character of the new Emperor is a perfect contraſt to that of his father, and of courſe all thoſe odious regulations, which regarded even the moſt minute parts of dreſs, are done away. He receives his ſubjects with affability; refuſes thoſe ſlaviſh marks of ſubmiſſion which had been exacted by Paul; and is beloved by his ſubjects.

When capt. Story was at Elſineur, he found that the minds of the Danes were not yet calmed, ſince their conteſt with the Britiſh fleet, and they were diligently ſtrengthening their fortifications. Of the Swedes they complained loudly, for not co-operating with them againſt the Britiſh.

The Britiſh fleet was juſt within the Baltic; the new admiral (Pole) had arrived; and lord Nelſon ſailed for England on the day that capt. Story left Elſineur.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 8.

Laſt evening arrived the ſhip Portland, capt. Pollard, from Liverpool. By a paſſenger we have received the [London] *Morning Herald*, of the 18th and 19th of June. They contain but few articles of importance—on account of the lateneſs of the hour we received them, we had only time to ſelect the moſt material for this day's paper.

In the Britiſh houſe of commons, the 17th June, the report of the committee on the Prize Courts in the Weſt-Indies, for granting ſalaries not exceeding 2000l. a year to judges in the ſaid courts, was bro't up and agreed to: and proviſion was ordered to be made accordingly in the Prize Court Bill, introduced by Sir William Scott. The bill for extending the American treaty to Ireland, went thro' its ſeveral ſtages.

On the 18th of June, in the court of king's bench, capt. George Cunningham, of an American ſhip, was brought up by a writ of habeus corpus from Newgate, upon a charge of having murdered one of his ſeaman; and was diſcharged, on entering into recognizances for his appearance at the next admiralty ſeſſions.

Prices of ſtock, June 19.—3 per C. R. 60½ to 0⅞—Omnium, 9¼ to 10.

LONDON, June 17.

On Saturday the firſt inſtalment of the ſubſidy to Portugal, amounting to 100000l. was ſent off from the bank in gold and ſilver. It is forwarded to Liſbon by the Anſon frigate at Portſmouth which was to ſail yeſterday for the Tagus, and was to take home the late Portugueſe ambaſſador the Chevaliar d'Almeida.

On Sunday laſt a neutral veſſel arrived at Dover, from Calais, with fifteen paſſengers, who ſtate, that the oppoſite coaſt is lined with French troops, and that great preparations are actually making for the threatened invaſion of this country. Two additional regiments marched into Calais a few days ago, and a number of flat-bottomed boats are ſaid to be in readineſs, each mounting three 36-pounders, and capable of carrying from 50 to 60 men.—They likewiſe ſtate, that the chief conſul had a grand review of the national guards in the gardens of the Thuilleries, on Thurſday laſt, and that it was currently reported at Paris, that the atmy of the Rhine was to be employed in the intended expedition againſt England. The French allow us, they ſay, great merit in Egypt, where an armiſtice, they add, has been recently entered into for twenty-one days.

A letter from Sir Edward Pellew's ſquadron juſt received, ſays the French ſhips of war at Aix, have five thouſand troops on board, and that in the ſhips in Breſt a large army is ſtowed.

Sir James Saumarez was appointed to ſail on Monday laſt with ſeven ſhips of the line, on a cruiſe off Cadiz, with a view of intercepting a ſquadron in that port, which is nearly ready for ſea.

The ſquadron getting ready for a ſecret expedition in Cawſand Bay, is to conſiſt of the following men of war, viz. Cæſar, of 84 guns, rear-admiral ſir J. Saumarez, bart. capt. Brenton; Pompey, of 84 guns, captain Stirling; Hannibal, 74 guns, captain Ferris; Audacious, 74 guns, captain Edwards; Courageaux, 74 guns, captain Southeby; Thames, 32 guns, captain Lukin; the Admiral Parry, 16 guns, lieut. W. Wooldridge, vice the Speedwell, 16 guns, lieut. Tomlinſon, ordered on another ſervice.

CORN MARKETS.——The ſales this morning at Mark-lane were very dull, the purchaſers being exceedingly few. Fine Engliſh Wheats maintained their former price, but thoſe of inferior quality were from 4s. to 5s. cheaper.

Wheat, 76s. to 100s.—Dantzic Wheat, 120s. to 130s.—Red Wheat, 100s. to 105s.—Rye, 50s. to 60s.—White Peas, 60s. to 75s.—Grey Peas, 42s. to 50s.—Short ſmall Oats, 30s. to 42s.—Line do. 32s. to 45s.—Small Beans, 50s. to 56s. Tick do. 44s. to 59s.—Malt, 50s. to 75s.—Price of Flour, 100s.

June 16.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock.

Conſols for account, 62⅛—Reduced 60½—Omnium 9¾ 10.

Price of Stocks yeſterday.

Bank Stock 167
3 per Cent. Red. 60½ ⅝
3 per Cent. Conſ. ſhut
4 per Cent. Conſ. 79¼ ⅜
5 per Cent. Navy ſhut
5 per Cent. Loy. 95⅛
Long Ann. 18¼ 5-16
Short Ann. 5 1-16⅜
Imp. 3 per Cent. 59⅛ ½
Omnium 10 9¼
India Stock 202½
Conſ. for Acc. 62⅜ ¼ ⅜

We have received Paris papers to the 5th, incluſive, being two days later than thoſe which reached town on Tueſday. They were brought to Dover by a cartel which arrived there in the morning with diſpatches for M. Otto, but they contain ſcarcely any thing worthy notice.

A diſpatch from Lord Elgin, at Conſtantinople, was received yeſterday by Government. It brings accounts from before Alexandria ſo late as the third of May, at which time nothing important had happened, ſubſequent to the events which have been recorded in the gazettes.

Lord Elgin is reported to have received a diſpatch from Admiral Blanket, ſtating his arrival at Suez, with the reinforcements from Bengal and Bombay. We have heard ſimilar accounts ſo often before, without being well founded, that we cannot give credit to reports of this kind till officially announced.

By private letters from Hamburgh, we learn that the French Government has informed Mr. Doorman, the Syndic of Hamburgh, who is at Paris, that it inſiſts upon the four millions which it has demanded from the firm of Mr. Chapeaurogue for a private debt.

PRIZE COURTS.——On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Houſe went into a Committee to conſider of the ſalaries to be granted to the Judges of his Majeſty's Prize Courts in America and in the Weſt Indies, and of allowance to be afforded to perſons who have exerciſed this office. The two following reſolutions were moved and agreed to:

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that a ſum not exceeding 2000l. a year, be granted out of the Conſolidated Fund, as a ſalary to each of the Judges of his Majeſty's Prize Courts, in any two of the Weſt-India iſlands, or in Halifax, in Nova-Scotia.

That a ſum not exceeding 1000l. be granted as an allowance, under certain reſtrictions, to perſons who have exerciſed this office.

A flag of truce arrived at Dover yeſterday morning from Calais, with diſpatches from M. Otto, which were laſt night received by that gentleman.

An article from Vienna, of the 30th ult, ſtates, that the report of a French army having obtained poſſeſſion of Upper

Negro and Turkiſh Dalmatia wants confirmation.

The Miniſter of the Interior, on the evening of the 13th inſtant, gave a moſt ſplendid fete at Paris, to the King of Etruria. At nine o'clock, the whole of the apartments, the gardens, and the halls, were illuminated, forming altogether a brilliant ſpectacle, to which, ſay the Pariſian writers, no pencil can do adequate juſtice. All the conſtituted authorities, and a numerous aſſemblage of ladies were preſent; and to the feſtive magnificence of the banquet, was added every refined ſpecies of amuſement that the capital could furniſh. The French funds are rather lower than they were ſtated to be by the former accounts.

The advices from the coaſt of France continue to repreſent the military preparations in that direction as extremely formidable; and it is again reported that the Breſt fleet, with a vaſt number of troops on board, is completely ready for ſea.

Rear Admiral Sir James Saumerez ſailed with his ſquadron from Plymouth on Monday, to cruize off Cadiz.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated June 9.

"A private letter from Copenhagen, of the 5th inſt. received here this afternoon, contains the following obſervations reſpecting the Northern Alliance:—More than half the duration of the armiſtice between Denmark and England having already expired, the topic of general converſation, in all the higher circles here, is the probability of a renewal of hoſtilities. The ſeizure of our Weſt-India Iſlands, without any previous and formal declaration of war, and of the early period when they happened, has excited more indignation than ſurprize among us, and occaſioned the ſpecial miſſion of our Secretary of State, Count Bernſtorff, to the Court of St. James's, where the ſucceſs or failure of his negotiations (which will be but of ſhort duration) will decide the queſtion of peace or war. Our Court and thoſe of Sweden and Berlin, are firmly reſolved not to give up the principles on which the convention of the North is founded, though the convention itſelf may, under preſent circumſtances, be ſuſpended, or undergo certain abatements or modifications in its tenor. What proves this is the ſolemn exchange of the ratifications ſubſequent to the battle of Copenhagen; our Ambaſſador extraordinary at Berlin, Roſenkrantz, exchanged that of the Daniſh cabinet with Count Haugwitz on the 30th ult. Another circumſtance which ſhews that there are ſerious apprehenſions of a continuation of the war is, that the works in our arſenals, dock-yards, and at the fortifications, are carried on almoſt without intermiſſion; and laſt Wedneſday, June 3, the King, very unexpectedly, iſſued an edict or ſummons to his ſubjects in general, to defend his kingdoms, and rendered all perſons from the age of 21 to 50, who did not belong to the embodied militia and volunteers, liable to be called out in caſe of invaſion."

Negociations are ſtill carrying on at Berlin with the Batavian plenipotentiary, citizen Hultmann, relative to the indemnifications for the Prince of Orange.

Though the French have made no hoſtile demonſtrations on the right bank of the Rhine, yet it is certain, and the French papers acknowledge it, that a very large force is ſtationed in the Belgic departments, and in the four departments of the Rhine. The amount of this force is not leſs than 60,000 men.

A letter from the Hague, dated June 5, aſſerts, that the new conſtitution, ſubmitted to the Batavian legiſlature, will probably be rejected. Up to that date only four members of the legiſlature had voted for it, three of whom were members of the committee of reviſion, while 19 had voted againſt its adoption.

The ſtatement in the Moniteur, that the return of the ſeveral French commanders to the fortreſſes which they had formerly occupied on the right bank of the Rhine, was not occaſioned by hoſtile views, is confirmed by different accounts from Germany. The detachment which entered Caſſel conſiſted of a ſubaltern and four grenadiers. The alarm which had been excited throughout the interior of the Empire has, of courſe, ſubſided.

A private letter from Paris, of the 12th inſt. contains the following ſtatements, for the truth of which we cannot pretend to vouch: "The ſpirit of faction is ſecretly at work in this capital, and reports of an alarming nature have found their way into almoſt every public meeting. It is confidently aſſerted, that a conſiderable difference of opinion, reſpecting the ſtate of public affairs, exiſts in the cabinet of the Thuilleries; and we know that ſome leading perſons under government have not ſcrupled of late to declare their diſſatisfaction at the political ſyſtem of the Firſt Conſul. Talleyrand and Carnot have had ſeveral long conferences with Buonaparte within the laſt week. The vigilance of Fouche is indefatigable, and the old ſyſtem of eſpoinage has been revived.

"Peace or war depends entirely on the reſult of Duroc's miſſion to St. Peterſburgh, where he is to learn all the wiſhes and propoſals of the Ruſſian Cabinet relative to the ſyſtem of indemnities to be adopted in conſequence of the treaty of Luneville.

June 19.

Yeſterday afternoon we received, by expreſs, the Paris journals to the 16th inſt.—The Clef du Cabinet of the 15th ſtates, on the authority of a letter from Spau, on the Spaniſh frontiers, that Peace has been concluded between Spain and Portugal; and that Lucien Buonaparte is gone to Bajados, to ſign the treaty on the part of the French Republic. No official communication of this event has yet been made, either in the Moniteur, or through any other authentic channel; but the ſtatement is ſo much favoured by probability, that little doubt can be entertained upon the ſubject. At leaſt, if Portugal has not yet entirely yielded, ſhe muſt very ſoon be under that neceſſity, to the material injury of the commerce and revenue of her old and faithful ally.—The Anſon frigate ſailed from Portſmouth for Liſbon on Tueſday, with 150,000l. in ſpecie, being one half of the ſubſidy lately voted by the Britiſh Parliament to the government of Portugal. It is probable, however, that ſhould the fate of Portugal be really decided before her arrival, (which there is too much reaſon to believe will prove to be the caſe) the capt. will have received the neceſſary intimation, ſo as to prevent the treaſure intruſted to his care from falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Paris papers contain no other intelligence that can be conſidered as important. Pacific arrangements between the French republic and the Ottoman Porte are ſtill reported to be on the Tapis; but there is no news relative to Egypt that is in any reſpect worthy of notice. The Pruſſians have not yet manifeſted any diſpoſition to evacuate the Hanoverian territory.

The journals were brought to Dover in a flag of truce, by which ſome farther diſpatches were received by M. Otto. A flag of truce ſailed for Calais yeſterday morning; and the moſt active intercourſe is now kept up between the two countries.

The arrival of the India army at Suez was again reported yeſterday. The intelligence is now ſaid to have come from lord Keith, via Conſtantinople, and to be dated the 3d ult.

The diviſion of the Breſt fleet, which has been for ſome time lying in the outer road ready for ſea, has been joined by ſeveral ſhips from the inner harbor.

The arrangements relative to the termination of the preſent ſeſſion of parliament have undergone another change. The commons are to adjourn on the 25th to the 27th, when both houſes will be prorogued.

Letters were yeſterday received at the admiralty from capt Newman, of his majeſty's frigate La Loire, containing an account of a ſecond attack having been made by the ſmall ſquadron under his command, upon the enemy's force at Havre. This attack was planned and conducted by capt. Wight of the Wolverine, which veſſel greatly diſtinguiſhed herſelf on the occaſion. The affair laſted upwards of an hour, and ended in the French force being obliged to take theiter under the guns of the harbor.

PARIS, June 15.

The poſitions of the army of Obſervation, commanded by gen. Kleiſt, are ſtill the ſame, and no movement indicates that it is intended to evacuate the electorate of Hanover; we are aſſured that after the grand review at Magdeburg, there will alſo arrive ſome regiments on the Weſer; thus much is certain, that ſubſiſtence continues to be collected at that point.

The treaty of peace concluded at Luneville has been officially publiſhed with great pomp.

Tiers Conſolide on the 14th inſt. was 48f. 25c.

CARLSCRONA, May 24.

The following letter to admiral Cronſtadt, commander in chief of the Swediſh fleet, was to-day received by a flag of Truce from admiral Nelſon.

St George, at ſea, May 23, 1801.

SIR,

In the correſpondence which your excellency had with the late commander in chief of the Britiſh fleet in the Baltic, who notified to you that the Swediſh fleet in the Cattegat and the Baltic ſhould not be moleſted by the Britiſh cruizers, I find no counter-declaration to the ſame tenor on the part of Sweden.

I muſt therefore requeſt of your excellency an explicit declaration that the trade of Great-Britain in the Cattegat, and the Baltic, ſhall in no manner be moleſted by Sweden. Your excellency will perceive the neceſſity of ſuch a reciprocal declaration. I am, with the utmoſt reſpect, your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

NELSON AND BRONTE.

To this the following anſwer was returned:—

Carlscrona, May 24.

Admiral—I had to day the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of the 23d inſtant. As my inſtructions do not permit me to iſſue any orders relative to the conduct to be purſued with reſpect to the trade of Great-Britain, I ſhall tranſmit the letter of your Excellency to the King my Maſter, and when I receive the commands of his Majeſty on the ſubject, ſhall immediately have the honor to communicate to you an official anſwer.

I remain, with the utmoſt eſteem,

CRONSTADT.

An extra poſt from Stockholm, of the 20th, however, bringing the Royal Ordinance relative to the Engliſh trade, the cutter Hoff was immediately diſpatched with a flag of truce, and the following letter was ſent to Lord Nelſon:

Carlſcrona, May 24.

Admiral—I have at this moment received the order of the king my maſter for taking off the embargo on the trade and navigation to England, a copy of which I herewith tranſmit to your excellency. I have loſt no time it making this communication to your excellency, as your excellency in your letter of yeſterday requeſted it from me, and as I am now enabled, according to my promiſe, to return you an official anſwer. I am, &c.

CRONSTADT.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 8.

We have juſt been favoured by a gentleman of this city, with the Gibralter Chronicle of the 29th May, which contains the following late and intereſting particulars from Egypt:

GIBRALTER, May 29.

Yeſterday morning arrived His Majeſty's cutter Swift, commanded by lieut. Saunders, from Alexandria in 34 days, 16 guns and 46 men. Captain Provoſt, commanding his Majeſty's priſon ſhip, Aurora, came paſſenger in the cutter. From theſe officers we learn that the Britiſh army in Egypt are in high health, and ſpirits; and that 700 men of thoſe who had been wounded in the battle of the 21ſt March, had returned to their duty. That affair may be conſidered as deciſive, the French not having engaged in any general action ſince their defeat. Roſetta and Damietta have been taken by the Britiſh forces; 4000 of whom, together with 10,000 Turks under the Grand Vizer, had proceeded to the attack of Rhamanie which was garriſoned by 4000 French, and was not expected to make any conſiderable reſiſtance. The loſs of Rhamanie will cut off all communications between Alexandria, Cairo and the country, and complete the inveſtiture of Alexandria.

The Bombay Army commanded by Lt. Gen. Craig, conſiſting of 10,000 men, Britiſh and Sepoys, (the fineſt troops in the world for that country,) had landed at Suez, whither they had been conducted by a powerful Naval force under Admiral Blanket.

The 22d of April, Sir John Borlaſe Warren, had effected his junction with Lord Keith, who, being alſo reinforced by the captain Pacha with 4 ſail of the line, had altogether 17 line of Battle Ships with him before Alexandria, and one in Aboukir Bay. Sir Sidney Smith had proceeded up the Nile with a number of Albians, and the Engliſh gun boats. The French gun boats had retreated before them to Grand Cairo.

The whole French force is ſuppoſed to amount to 8000 men, who are very much diſſatisfied.

The Britiſh army are moſt plentifully ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions; and the wounded General Officers are recovering faſt except General Moore, whoſe wound in the leg continued ſo troubleſome, that it was apprehended *he muſt go to Malta till he gets well.*

On Monday laſt 68 priſoners of war, belonging to various Engliſh privateers, which had been captured and carried into Spaniſh ports, arrived in the garriſon. They bring us the folowing information, the truth of which has ſince been confirmed: "On the 7th inſt, his majeſty's brig of war Speedy, commanded by lord Cochrane, fell in with ſome Spaniſh veſſels under convoy of his Catholic majeſty's xebeck El Gamo, of 258 men, and 36 guns. The Speedy captured 9 ſhips of the convoy; and after having ſent men on board each of the prizes, there remained only 25 men out of ſeventy, her original compliment—ſhe carries 14 four pounders.———In this ſituation ſhe was chaſed by the xebeck, which gained upon her rapidly, until at laſt the Speedy found it impoſſible to eſcape; but her brave commander was reſolved, ſhe ſhould not be a cheap conqueſt. Accordingly a warm action commenced, which however did not laſt long, as the Xebeck after having loſt ſome of her hands, ſurrendered to the Speedy, and was taken by her, along with the other prizes, and priſoners, into Mahon Harbour."

[It will be recollected, that our laſt information relative to the operations in Egypt was from lord Elgin, at Conſtantinople, down to the 22d of April. The foregoing, beſide being more direct and circumſtantial, brings our advices to the 25th, which is three days later.—The junction of Admiral Warren with Lord Keith, deſtroys even the faint hope that has hitherto been entertained of the French gaining reinforcements. The fate of Egypt is therefore perhaps no longer doubtful.——The report of the capture of 22 ſail of tranſports by Lord Keith probably originated in the circumſtance of the gallant capture by the Speedy mentioned in the foregoing.]

Alexandria Advertiſer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12.

Celebration of the 4th of July at Fayal.

A letter from Fayal to a gentleman in New-York, mentions, that in honor of the Anniverſary of American Independence, the American Conſul at that place, gave a moſt elegant entertainment to upwards of 50 ladies and gentlemen; at which were preſent, the Governor all the principal people of the iſland. The American colours were hoiſted on the forts, and at the Conſul's country houſe; which ſtands on the ſide of a high mountain, where they have a fine view of the town and harbor. In the evening there was a ſplendid ball.

A ſingular accident lately occurred at Salem, N. H. As ſeveral perſons were running horſes, two good horſes running in different directions, at full ſpeed, met, and killed each other in an inſtant. The necks of both horſes were broken. The riders were taken up for dead, but ſoon revived. They were living on Saturday, and although both are badly wounded, it is expected they will recover.

A parcel of good

BACON HAMS,

Four caſks Spaniſh Brown,

Jamaica Spirit,

Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar in hhds and bls.

Apple Brandy and Whiſkey } in barrels,

1ſt and 2d quality James River Tobacco in kegs,

Coarſe Salt,

For Sale

By Wm. Hartſhorne.

8 mo. 12. e04w

Wants Employment,

In a gentleman's or tradeſman's family an elderly man, to teach children the rudiments of the Engliſh language, and ſome rules in arithmetic. He can have ſatisfactory character from ſeveral gentlemen. A line directed to A. B. at Mr. Andrew Jamieſon's, will be attended to.

Aug. 7. e05t

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the ship Numa, from Liverpool, and offer for Sale,

8000 bushels of Stove Salt,

A complete assortment of

Earthern and Stone Ware,

in crates—A quantity of

HARDWARE,

Consisting of

Frying Pans, Spades, Shovels, broad Hoes, Sad Irons, Hinges, &c.

LIKEWISE by the brig Fanny, captain Woodhouse, from London, a neat assortment of well chosen and seasonable

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of oznaburgs, Irish linens, muslinets, hosiery, superfine cloth and cassimeres, hats, bed-ticking and printed cottons.

June 11. eo

JUST RECEIVED,

At the old Fruit Store,

Lower end of Prince street,

A quantity of fresh Limes,
Some excellent Cheese,
Bacon and Pork, and
A general assortment of Groceries.

THOMAS SIMMS.

June 3. d

By virtue of a Deed of Trust made by John Spencer *to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a debt due* Thompson & Veitch, *will be sold to the highest bidder, upon the premises, on a credit of four, twelve and eighteen months, on the 27th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,*

A Tract of LAND containing about four hundred acres, situate in Loudoun county, about four miles from Gum Spring, and adjacent to the Broad Run Old Church.

Also,

Another tract of four hundred acres, adjoining the land on which John Spencer now lives; about one mile from Gum Spring.

These lands are fertile, well timbered and abound with good water. There are on the first mentioned tract a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, &c. and an excellent apple and peach orchard; but as it is presumed no person will purchase without first viewing the premises, a minute description is thought unnecessary.

They will be sold either as they now stand, or divided into smaller lots as may best suit purchasers. Bonds, with approved security, will be required, and no deed given until the first payment is made.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the Broad Run Old Church Tract.

SAMUEL MURRAY,
JAMES M'ILHANY,
CHARLES LEWIS,
WM. R. TAYLOR, } Trustees.

July 20. d

Valuable Property for Sale IN ALEXANDRIA.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust made by Col. John Fitzgerald, late of this town, to us the subscribers, will be exposed to sale on Monday the 17th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises,

The following very valuable Property—to wit:

A Water Lot commonly called Fitzgerald's Wharf, lying upon the south side of King street and east side of Union street, and bounded by an alley of 30 feet in width, on the south from Union street to the water. On this piece of ground are erected three Brick Warehouses, 24 feet 4 inches in front, 42 feet deep and three stories high each—Also, a SAIL LOFT above the upper story 73 feet in length and 42 feet wide upon the floor—all under one roof. Adjoining, and on the east side of this house, is a piece of ground unimproved the whole length of the house, 55 feet deep, terminating on a 25 feet alley, laid out upon the front of the wharf. From the front of the wharf is a pier extended into the river 100 feet by 60 in breadth. Appertaining to the pier is a dock 33 feet wide on the one side and another 28 feet on the other side.

This sale is made for the purpose of raising certain sums of money which have been demanded of Robt. T. Hooe as security of Col. Fitzgerald, by the United States and the Bank of Alexandria.

Wm. HERBERT,
Jno. C. HERBERT, } Trustees.

July 9. ddf

By virtue of a Deed of Trust made by Charles Love to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a debt due the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Alexandria, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 21st day of September next,

A three story

BRICK HOUSE & LOT,

Situate upon the north side of Prince street and east side of Washington street, and bounded as followeth, viz.

"Beginning at the intersection of said street, and running thence northwardly with Washington street and binding therewith 100 feet to a 10 feet alley, thence eastwardly with the line of the alley and parallel to Prince street 63 feet, thence southardly with a line parallel to Washington street 24 feet, thence westwardly with a line parallel to Prince street 37 feet, thence southwardly with a line parallel to Washington street 76 feet to Prince street, thence westwardly with that street and binding therewith to the beginning, being 26 feet."

Subject to a ground rent of 43 dollars per annum.

LUDWELL LEE.

August 10. eo18t

FOR SALE,

BARNABY, that elegant site, on Pohick Creek, containing about 360 acres of land; distant from Washington 18, from Alexandria 12, and Colchester 4 miles. The post road, leading from north to south, passes through the land, by Pohick Church; on which tract the church stands. Few farms in the neighbourhood of Barnaby can boast of more advantages. It possesses a fine, healthy and pleasant situation, prospective of a bay, formed by the river Potomack and creek; has various springs of good water on it, an orchard of fruit trees, and a garden, very productive. The dwelling-house contains four rooms below, and two above, with brick chimnies and a cellar. There are also a kitchen and other out houses.

There about 170 acres of cleared land; the remainder is in wood, consisting of pine, oak, hickory, walnut, &c. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to raising corn, wheat and rye, and there is a very considerable proportion of low ground for meadows, with a mill adjoining the land.

Persons disposed to purchase may know the terms by application to col. Charles Little, of Fairfax county, to whom I have given a power of attorney to sell the land, and who is in possession of all the necessary papers and other documents.

THOMAS TRIPLETT.

Alexandria, July 4, 1801. eo15t‡

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within ¼ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine *Sugar Trees* on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15. eo

JOSIAH FAXON & Co.

Very respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have

JUST RECEIVED,

by the sloop Hannah from Boston, now lying at Harper's wharf,

Thirty tons

PLAISTER of PARIS,

N. England Rum in hhds. and bls.

Likewise,

At their store on the corner of Prince and Water streets, opposite Col. Hooe's,

Gin in pipes and cases,
Mould and dipt candles,
Coffee in bags,
White and brown soap in boxes,
Royal and super. printing paper,
Writing paper,
Window glass,
Fresh R. I. lime in tierces,
A quantity of loose lime by the bushel,
Mens' and boys' coarse hats,
Sifters, soal leather,
Nova Scotia grindstones,
Wool and cotton cards in boxes,
Coarse and fine salt.

Also,

A handsome assortment of ladies', misses' and childrens'

Morocco Slippers and Shoes.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms for cash.

☞ *Cash given for Rye, Corn and White Beans.*

July 24. d2w

JOHN G. LADD
HAS REMOVED

His Store of Goods, from the Frame Warehouse, on Col. Gilpin's wharf, to the *Brick* Warehouse next directly westward thereof, where he offers for sale, a variety of WET and DRY GOODS on very reasonable terms.

Russia Sheetings,

A few bales of the best quality, entitled to drawback on exportation, just received and for sale as above.

Intending to leave this place some few weeks, my brother, Mr. *William Ladd*, will attend to my concerns during my absence. JOHN G. LADD.

July 22. d

COLUMBIA ACADEMY,

King-Street, between Pit and Royal Streets,

ALEXANDRIA,

Young Gentlemen are taught English, French, Latin, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, with other branches of an useful and ornamental education, by the Rev. **James Chambers**, A. M. many years master of a Boarding School in England.

TERMS.

	Dols.	Cts.
Education, Board, Lodging, Washing and Stationary, per quarter,	50	
Day Scholars, for Latin, French, &c.	7	50
Do. do. for English, French, &c.	5	

N. B. Proper assistants are constantly employed. Young ladies are taught in separate classes, English, French, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography. Great care will be taken to instruct the more advanced youth in the elements of composition, particularly Epistolary Writing, and the rules to be observed in Public Speaking. August 1. d

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To be Let,

For one year, or longer if required,

The HOUSE and two acre LOT, including two well cultivated gardens, at present occupied by the subscriber, nearly adjoining Mr. Hooff's meadow, and within a short distance of the town of Alexandria, The house is in complete order for the reception of a genteel family. Possession may be had immediately on application to JOHN WHITE,

Corner of Fairfax and Cameron streets.

July 17. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Stolen a GOLD WATCH, with a steel chain, to which was hung a small gold seal, the impression on which is a man's head; also, a steel watch key and a small portmantean key. The watch is double cased and capped; the maker's name Charles House, of London, and numbered 5565. Any person who will deliver the above watch and chain to the Printers hereof shall receive the above reward.

July 29. d

☞ *Tobacco Wanted.*

The subscriber wishes to purchase a few hhds. of Tobacco on the inspection of Alexandria, Colchester or Dumfries.

JOHN G. LADD.

Aug. 4. d

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6 pipes,
6 half pipes,
4 qr. casks, } *TENERIFFE WINE,*

Of a superior quality,

Just received and for Sale by

PHINEAS JANNEY.

7 mo. 29. eo3t taw

☞ *Removal.*

The COUNTING HOUSE of *Thompson & Veitch* is removed to King street, adjoining the house occupied by James Patton and James Dykes.

July 31. d2w

To Let,

The DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Cadogan—well known as one of the most agreeable houses in Alexandria. Possession may be had about the 10th of August.

STEPHEN COOKE.

July 25. d

Wanted,

A WET NURSE—none need apply but such as can bring unquestionable recommendations. Enquire of the Printers.

June 30. d

Journeymen Coopers.

WANTED, at the Occoquan Mills, 10 or 12 Journeymen Coopers: they will have constant employ, at 15d. per barrel, and boarded at 12s. per week.

N. ELLICOT.

July 29. d2w

To Let,

The HOUSE lately occupied by John V. Thomas, on Royal street, between Gadsby's and M'Knight's taverns, well calculated for a retail merchant. Apply to CHARLES M'KNIGHT.

July 23. eo2w

Salt for Sale.

A few hundred bushels Salt suitable for the fishery,
James River Coal,
Soap in boxes,
Crown or Shaving Soap,
4 hogsheads old Jamaica Spirits,
Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1500 lbs. good Bacon,
A few kegs of 1st and 2d quality James River chewing Tobacco.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

5 mo. 1. 2aw

Notice.

The partnership which lately subsisted between J. M. A. Van Havre and C. J. Stier, under the firm of Van Havre and Stier, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all those who may have any claims against the said concerns are requested to produce their accounts, and those indebted to the same are desired to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

J. M. A. VAN HAVRE.
CHARLES JEAN STIER.

July 17, 1801.

Intending both to sail, in a short time for Europe, we have empowered *H. J. Stier*, Esq. of Bladensburg, to transact all business for our accounts in our absence, of which all concerned will please to take notice.

J. M. A. VAN HAVRE,
CHARLES JEAN STIER.

July 18. 2awi2t

Notice is hereby given,

That a subscription will be opened at the Bank of Alexandria, on the fifteenth day of July next, for the remaining unsubscribed shares to the augmented capital of said bank, being eight hundred and nine shares, and that the subscription will be kept open for thirty days. Each share is two hundred dollars, and the whole amount must be paid at the time of subscribing.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

N. B. Notes of the Banks in Philadelphia, Baltimore and George-Town will be received in payment.

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S. SNOWDEN & Co.